The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,626—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirkee Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ " "
Third and succeeding	1¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

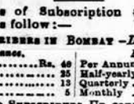
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Cabin passage ..... " 325

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine.
Suez	380	270	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	440	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	460	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT SPRING STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 0 o. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rumnum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

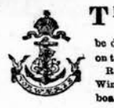
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passage, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August 1879. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. Cirllovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	4 0 Rs.	280 Rs.	160 0
Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 "	195 "	145 0
Port Said	320 "	255 "	131 0
Suez	300 "	240 "	122 0
Aden	170 "	130 "	66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. }	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London }		

Ten cwt. are with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

EFFERVESCENT LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Brisco	29th Sept.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— T AVANCORE	1903	350	R. Scott	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2734	450	H. Wyatt	20th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Le	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th Sept.
TEHERAN	2569	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2963	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-Insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	" 1873	£295,149
	" 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 74, Dongerzee Road, Malbar Hill, the whole of the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery, glass and plated ware, best chromo-lithographs and oleographs, 1 and 3 light hanging regard lustres, a 14 stop rosewood harmonium by Alexander, Art Union figures and table ornaments, flower vases, epergnes, Persian carpets and rugs, an English-built brougham, a grey Arab riding horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the same comprises rich star cut and thin stem glassware, handsome white blue and gold and white and pointed dinner, white and buff richly painted and gilt transparent china dessert, and Harlequin superior porcelain breakfast services, best electroplated ice pitcher, cruet and liquor frames, miniature cruetstand, breakfast companions, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved well seasoned blackwood fur niture consisting of dining table in 6 pieces for 24 persons, drawingroom, of a side, writing, washband and dressing tables, lady's writing and workables, ottomans, conversation and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy and low chairs, Engl sh-made, mahogany and American chairs, chiffoniers, side board, dumbwaiter, whatnots, tea-poys with marble tops, screens, hat and gloves stands, splendid four-posts bedsteads, single cot, wardrobes, clothes, and gown presses, China made camphorwood chest of drawers with Chubbs locks, English made mahogany chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, mahogany lady's toilet glass, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, wall brackets with shades, best chromolithographs, oleographs and engravings in maple and gilt frames, subjects :—Lord Napier Magdala, Gondola, Bo s, Farting, Falcon, Jealousy, Cupids, Angels, Two Children, Virgin and Child, Ecce Homo, Master Dolorosa, Halt, Salutation, Holy Watchers at the Tomb, &c., a large rosewood 14 stop harmonium, by Alexander, Art Union figures and table ornaments, flower pots and vases, handsome Persian carpets and rugs, candelabras, red China flower jars, a splendid 8-day clock, strikes half hour, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, gentleman's saddles and bridles, sets of single and double harness,

AT 2 P.M.

1 Strong English-built circular front double-seated brougham.
1 Powerful Grey Arab riding horse.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings 10 lbs. 43 in.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.
2 cases imbrellas.

A lot of photographic apparatus, comprising stereoscopic camera with a pair of lenses and slides, a double acromatic lense by Dallmeyer, a Kinnear camera, 1 lense printing frames, diaphragms, &c.
A few books on engineering.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on MONDAY next, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat Stores,

&c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, rosewood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square piano, 1, 2, 3, and 4 branch hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman,

AUCTION SALE OF PINE, LARCH, FIR AND BENTEAK LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on SATURDAY, the 4th October, at 4 P.M.,

About 50 pine, larch or fir logs, square and half round from 10 to 35 feet long, 10 to 14 inches broad and 9 to 14 inches thick.

Also about 40 round benteak logs, 16 to 60 feet long by 32 to 44 inches girth.

And also a small quantity of teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The timber may be seen at the west side of the Dock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties—

On account and risk of Esmaljee Eeoofbhoy—

E E | 24-51-35 | 1 case tin trumpets | ex s. s. Osyth.
Bombay | 30 " slate pencils
1 cask brass wire
2 " toy pistols
1 " tooth combs

1 case buttons.

On account and risk of M. F. Mehta—

M F M | 1 case purses, ex Lombardy.
Bombay

On account and risk of Hassum Dada—

H D S & C | 1-2—2 cases clocks, ex Benledi.
Bombay

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D S & C | 2—1 case cotton caps, ex Galatea.
Bombay

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built strong small pony dog-cart with a dun colour, fast stroting pony and harness.

1 handsome English-built self driving phaeton, the property of a gentleman having no further use for it.

On SUNDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mountain House, Bandora, the valuable and handsome F. F. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. F bes and Co., and Hajee Hassum Dada—

A D 401 | 1 case honey soap ex "Teheran,"
W S C F 422 | 1-3—6-7—5 cases Lavenderwater ex "Severn."
C P C 422 | 4-5—8-10—5 cases do. do.

R. J. & Co.—1394—1 case snuff boxes, watches, chains, tooth brushes, buttons, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st October

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract)

Sale commencing at 2 p. m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery :—

1 bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisei press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, nuile roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hank winding frame, hangers, bolts, nuts, coach screws, &c., &c.

The above machinery is now on view. Also catalogues are ready.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SALE of ALBERT MILL'S STORE has been postponed till 14th proximo.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW DRESSES, &c.
ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY.
PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 2 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1 ; Pit, As. 8.

N. B.—In consequence of the preparation for the new Burlesque Little Doctor Faust, there will be no performance this evening.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION as advertised, will be held in the Municipal Office, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council,

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the COLABA COTTON GREEN during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars regarding Rent, &c., can be obtained on application to

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office Presidency, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1879, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boat, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Iron and Steel Boilers, Coal-dust, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd September 1879.

PROFIT AND ENTERPRISE—WHAT TO BUY OR AVOID.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER of all kinds of best MINERAL WATERS and CORDIALS, having 20 years' practical experience, OFFERS ADVICE to firms now engaged or intending to embark in this lucrative business as to the correct plant, machinery, sound modern patents, stock, chemicals and recipes, to ensure economy and obtain utmost profit with superior quality; thus preventing the serious and expensive blunders caused by misleading advertisements. Fee 2 Guineas. Address Mr. H. W. CARTER, Spring Hill House, Bristol, England.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

C. W. L. JACKSON ..... Official Liquidator

PURSUANT to an Order made herein on the 25th day of September instant, by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the Mill Premises, Machinery, Buildings and Ground belonging to the above Companies will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot at the Office of C. W. L. JACKSON, Esq., in the High Court, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th day of October, 1879, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following NOTICE of RESOLUTION to be proposed at MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS on SATURDAY, the 27th current, has been received from Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee, a Shareholder of the Company :—

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

To the Chairman and Directors of the New Colaba Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Under Clause 60 of the Articles of Association, I hereby give you notice that I will propose at the next General Meeting of the Shareholders, which is to be held on Saturday next, the 27th instant, the following Resolution :

"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to negotiate for and purchase the mill property and stores of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation, at such price and on such terms and conditions as they may think fit."

Yours faithfully,
DORABJEE CURSETJEE.

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 25th September 1879.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

The Draft posted direct if preferred.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Hundis, Notes, &c., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle received from Constituents at their full value.

Current Accounts opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheques (Books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of for requirements of every description. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no Commission charged.

Interest payable, either in India or in England, at the rate of 2½ per Rupee allowed on Deposits made for—

3 months' certain,	at 3	per cent.	per annum.
6 do.	do.	4	do.
9 do.	do.	5	do.
12 do.	do.	6	do.

Loans and advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, Authorized Edition, filed for reference). W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

Telegrams to the United Kingdom sent at reduced rates by means of private code.

Passengers met on their arrival in England and Bombay and their Baggage clear d.

Passages by Steamers and Ships for all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Passports, Sovereigns, and other Requisites procured.

Packages. Samples and Parcels of any shape and description shipped to England and elsewhere by first-class Steamers, their arrangemen s for Samples and smaller Packages being very complete. Insurance on Packages effected at moderate rates.

Goods, Stores, Wines, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., at wholesale rates.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements : Boots, Blankets, Socks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Troopers' Saddlery, &c., according to Pattern desired ; or muster patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

Executive Engineers, Contractors, and others supplied with Timber in log, or cut to order. Lumber and other Iron Bars, Sheets (Corrugated and Plain), Pickaxes, Powrus, Hammers, Nails Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry Tolley, Murcott, Richy, and Dimmalls Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES

WILL RELIEVE NERVOUS OR BILIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES ! ! !

NEURALGIA and Exhausted Mental Power from hard work find most decided and immediate relief. If you find yourself dull and are threatened with a Headache upon rising in the morning, whether induced by excessive eating, drinking, or other causes, a few minutes' application will relieve you.

They positively remove Scurf and Dandrif, prevent Falling Hair and Baldness, while promoting a healthy and vigorous growth of the Hair. It will always be found most efficacious in those distressing headaches peculiar to Ladies.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ અનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કું પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1879, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Accounts and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

શા. મુલજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th September to 8th October, 1879, both days inclusive.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous :—

Sholapore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Indore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

Akola, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate,
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 69.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.

Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	0	10	4
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	12	11	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	12	8	13	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	14	8	15	0

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

We are now registering orders for the next Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds., containing about 48 galls. or 24 dozs.

| | Cash. Rs. | a.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25TH 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 97⅞, French Rentes at 118½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76 for Fours and 82½ for Fours-and a-half.

Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £19, and Chartered at £20 per share. Reuter announces that the latter institution will pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year—a very satisfactory return.

A further withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for North America is advised, making £200,000 this week.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee is reported firm, with an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; 6d. in G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed is firm with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta, quality both ex-Warehouse and to arrive, Rapeseed steady and unchanged, but for an advance of 6d. in Brown Calcutta to arrive. Reuter's quotations for metals show a decline of 10s. per ton in Tile Copper, and an advance of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, but are otherwise unchanged on the week.

Piece Goods in Manchester are called quiet, but steady; while Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, Surats steady, the sales being 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot quotations are unchanged, with the exception of a further decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, which now stands at 6 9-16d., a decline of 7-16d. per lb. in a fortnight. In New York, notwithstanding continued heavy receipts symptoms of a recovery are also apparent, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11 to 11¼, and December shipment from 9·99 to 10·19 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	23,000	13,800	8,000
Five days' do.	88,000	61,300	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	210,000	207,300	66,000

We extract the following remarks respecting the position of the Cotton Market from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 5th instant:—

The arrivals for the week include the first important shipment of the new crop, namely, 100 bales Texas offered for sale by Messrs. John Rew and Co. The shipment consisted of three parcels—one classed "barely good middling," another "strict good middling," and another "middling fair." The second lot has been sold at 7½, and the third at 7¾. The first is still on sale. The whole of the Cotton is bright and white in colour, and good in staple, with far less "cut" Cotton than usual in pioneer shipments.

The market closes firmly, but the large margin between the prices of spot Cotton and those for delivery two or three months hence keeps all enthusiasm in check, and cuts down trade operations to the supply of immediate wants. The present price of Cotton on the spot is, as already stated, 6 13-16d. November delivery is purchaseable at 6 5-16d., and December at 6¼—a discount of 4d. and 11-16d. respectively. Under such circumstances buyers of Yarns and goods for immediate or early delivery are operating very sparingly, especially since the late advance from 6¼d. on the spot and 6¼d. for near futures. It was these latter prices that led to the late giving out of large orders, upon which many producers are still engaged, and it is to the recovery to current rates that is to be traced the present somewhat dragging trade. The situation, however, is one of almost unprecedented strength (aside from the exceptional condition of things brought about by the American war), and spinners would do well to avoid repeating the mistake by many who, a short time back, took large orders at low rates in the expectation that Cotton would give way in price. Even the present restricted rate of consumption cannot be long maintained without leading to some advance in prices. The only question is, as we have repeatedly said, what prices will be requisite to reduce consumption to the limits of supply?

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 35 lacs offered Rs. 33,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7·83d., and Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·82d., tenders on both places at 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee getting 6 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This is only just a shade better than last week, and Bar Silver accordingly remains at 51½d. per oz. Next week's biddings are again for 35 lacs.

Exchange.—The market opened with, if any, thing, a slightly firmer feeling, but during the day, with few bills offering here, and quiet accounts from Calcutta, an easier tendency became apparent, and we call the tone at the close quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Rs.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 1 32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	.....1s. 8½ to 5-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	.....2·13.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ¼ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent discount.

Government Paper is very weak with few buyers, quotations being to some extent nominal at Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 7-16.

The Share Market is quiet and transactions to-day have not been numerous. Bank of Bombay shares are still quoted at Rs. 665. In Press Companies, the only movement is a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. In Land Companies there is a decline of Rs. 12½ in Colaba and Rs. 10 in Port Canning. Spinning and Weaving shares are somewhat irregular. There is an advance of Rs. 50 in National and Sassoon, Rs. 25 in Coorla, and Rs. 15 in Oriental, but there is a decline of Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Gooculdass, and Rs. 30 per share in Jewraz Balloo.

Cotton is steadier owing to the Liverpool advices, but there is no notable change in prices. Some small purchases have been made by the local mills, and 100 bales strict F. G. F. Faizpore have been bought for export at Rs. 219 per candy.

Seeds.—Linseed is in rather better demand and some small purchases are reported for export at Rs. 7 2 to Rs. 7·5 per cwt. according to quality. Rapeseed is dull at previous rates.

Wheat continues in good demand for export at slightly higher rates, but in the absence of supplies there has been nothing of any importance done.

Freights are slightly firmer. About 350 tons Rice have been booked per Wistow Hall at 15s. 8d., for Wool 26s. 3d. is quoted in the bazaar. For the Mediterranean ports there is more enquiry, and Genoa and Marseilles is now quoted at 22s. 6d. Engagements for these ports have been made by the Rubattino Steamers of 1st December and 1st January at 27s. 6d. for Seeds, and 30s. per ton for Cotton, payable here.

Piece Goods show no practical change. A fair enquiry prevails in the bazaar for 39 inch 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings, 3 lbs. Madapollams and light Jaconets, and clearances to a fair extent have taken place. To arrive the feeling is fairly steady.

Coals are steady with a moderate enquiry at previous rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Loch Awe, 1,053 tons, Captain A. Nicol, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Vixen, 1,080 tons, Captain R. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Coconada and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and Mr. F. A. Morris and 180 deck passengers.

The ship James Edwards, 1,089 tons, Captain J. T. Ellis, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Moulmein (18th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The barque Acacia, 391 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th Aug.), with a cargo of 5,090 bags sugar, and 13 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

The ship Citadel, 1,363 tons, Captain W. Mazes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd June), with a cargo of 2,011 tons coals. She spoke the ship Rock Terrace, from Liverpool to Bombay, in Lat 11.27, Long 64-88 E. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Mrs. Rayne, and 43 deck for Gulf ports.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Southampton (23th Aug), brought the following cargo:—1,220 packages piecegoods, 63 bales twist, 172 cases cilmanstores, 3 cases boots, 247 cases provision, 798 packages wine, 253 cases gin, 155 cases brandy, 3 cases cochineal, 108 packages papers, 33 packages ink, 145 casks beer, 3 packages earthenware, 50 casks salamoniac, 555 cases candles, 100 cases brass, 100 pigs lead, 50 kegs lead, 50 kegs red lead, 500 casks cement, 29 packages glasswares, 32 cases glass, 10 cases whiskey, 52 cases copper, 69 packages oil, 143 packages paint and color, 28 cases shawls, 46 kegs nails, 719 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 1 box specie and pearls, 3 packages cloves, 4 packages wax, 4 packages E. teeth, 10 packages gum, 6 packages shells, and many packages merchendise.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Zambesi (s).....	Symons ...	Southampton, Aug 28.
	James Edwards ...	Ellis	Moulmein, July 18.
25	Citadel	Mazes	Cardiff, June 22.
	Acacia	Henderson ...	Mauritius, Aug 29.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Bates Family	Bailey	Calcutta.
	Arrow (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Puttialla (s)	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Vixen (s)	Wilson	Coconada & Marseilles

The ship Loch Awe, Nicol, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 25.

From London.

Persia s—200 cases candles, Framjee Ardaseer Daver; 20 cases sail needles, F Masotti and Co.
Ben Tedi s—17 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Ancona—1 case varnish, 1 case medicines, 2 drums linseed oil, and 1 case brushes, Ludha Ebrahim and Co.
Bengal s—4 cases toys, Hajee Dada Abba.
Hydaspes s—12 cases chat 1, Rodjee Workerjee Son.

From Liverpool.

Clan Stuart s—4 cases copper sheets, J J de Souza.
Macedonia s—100 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Widow Hall s—1 package hardware, Jewanjee Essajee; 10 bags sodawater corks, Mahamedally Lokmanjee.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s—6 packages medicine other sorts, B S Madan and Co.

From Genoa.

Persia s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 25.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates s—3,00 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Sumatra s—75 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—1,750 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—26 cwts gingelly seed and 6 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s—48 cwts wet dates, 44 cwts jute and 4 bundles skins, Ally Frer; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—20 cwts raisins, A C Tyebally Basraee; 7 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Vuzeer Thaver; 1 case fishmaws and 7 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 10 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 17 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 5 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 36 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 bales twist and 5 cases chiefting, Sorabjee Framjee; 24 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—51 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Madura s—59 bales cotton, Ramjee Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—September 26.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

268-78—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Hurruckchund Sooratram—Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
168-79—Craigie, L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Kerroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hasanally and others—Jefferson and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Sunday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Anna—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homejee Cursetjee Daly—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

158-78—Hearn, C and L—Casalbai vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Mody—Bhashunker and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-79—Janardhen and G—Haravan Balajee vs Ganesh Keshav Agasi—In person—Part heard.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs Keswajee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasev Shasker Josi vs Dhakubai and others—In person.
229-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Michael de Souza and others—Rimington, H and C.
403-79—Bakrishna and B—Parwati vs Govind Luxmon Bhil and another—Marfarlane and G.
296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casilal Mithalal vs Hemraz Luckmidas and others—Bhashunker and D.
425-79—Bickerdike and T—Khoobchund vs Sha Tekchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.
423-79—Rimington, H and C—John Mackinlay and others vs Hurjeevan Mathuradas.
461-79—In person—Thacker Goverdhundass Cullianjee vs Thacker Narrotjee Morarjee—Rimington, H and C.
462-79—Smith and F—Sir Mancherjee Nusserwanjee Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Sejpal and others—Macfarlane and G and Hearn, C and L.
463-79—Crawford and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomedbhoy Bowjee—Tyabjee and S—Settled.
470-79—Rimington, H and C—Ladha Nathoo vs Jewandass Morarjee and others—Chapurjee and T and in person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 24.

Cunyngham, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Kurrum Valley.
Hayden, Captain, R E, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 24.

Bruce, Actg Dy Surg Genl, on duty to Surat.

September 25.

Barnet, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Bolan Pass.
Porter, Lieut, Royal Fusilier, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Cunyngham, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, to Ali Kheyl.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 24th September 1879.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Poorundhar Sanitarium—Surgeon Major Purefoy, Army Medical Department to the Medical charge.
9th Regt N I—Lieut Colonel Sibthorpe, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, and Major Birch, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander.
21st Regt N I—Surgeon Major Colvill to the Medical charge.
Surgeon Mason, is transferred from General duty, Presidency Division to General duty, Sind Division.
Lieut Jackson Royal Artillery has been posted to D Battery 2nd Brigade vice G R Challenor appointed to C Battery Bengal Horse Artillery.
Army Schoolmistress C Callachan is transferred from the Royal Artillery Ahmednuggur to the Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.
The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—
Army Medical Department—Surgeon Major Land to the Neilgherries from 25th September 1879 to 24th January 1880 on Medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 25.)

Military Department.

The services of Lieut H H Barnett, Officiating Doing Duty Officer, Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Assistant Field Engineer on the Bolan Pass.

Captain W Hancock, R E, Public Works Department (Bengal), is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor A McDonald, Ordnance Department, has been granted leave on medical certificate up to the 5th August, from which date he has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for a period of three months.

The undermentioned Indian Officer is allowed to proceed to Europe for one year on medical certificate. Surgeon J Robb, Civil Surgeon, Zanzibar. The following appointment is made:—

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) T S Brown, 33rd Foot, to officiate on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

The undermentioned Medical Officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon-Major. Surgeon John Simpson, M B.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps. Major Ashton George Mayne.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Revenue Department.

Mr J G Moore, Collector of Poona, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr H T Ommanney, Acting First Assistant Collector of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr W M Wheatley, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E C Ozanne on his return from leave to act as Second Assistant Collector, Sholapur. Mr J Davidson to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr W Ashdown, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade (temporary First Grade), is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr J H Dickinson has delivered over and Mr H Scannell has received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Messrs H M Gibbs and J H Dickinson, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Messrs Digby Davies and H M Gibbs have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Messrs H F Silcock and Balkrishna Deomo have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Subordinate Assistant Collector, Kaladgi, on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

THE ARMY.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Staples, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Macdonald, of the Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Major Arbuthnot, of the Madras Cavalry.
Deputy Surgeon-General Cockburn, of the Bengal Army.
Deputy Surgeon-General Williamson, of the Madras Army.
Surgeon Fokeer Chunder Ghose, of the Bengal Army.

Brevet.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Staples, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Macdonald, of the Madras Staff Corps.

To be Colonels.

Lieut Col Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Dickinson, of the Madras Army.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. Younghusband, 34th Foot.
Lieut Drummond, 109th Foot.
Lieut Pollock, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieut Tinley, 83rd Foot.

The following is in substitution of the Notice which appeared in the London Gazette of 18th July:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut Eardley-Wilmot, 40th Foot.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Surgeons.—Francis Perry, Fulteney Dalzell, Stephen Little, M D., George Gimlette, Christian Hunter, Martin Gaisford, Charles Murray, and Julian Smith.

MADRAS.

To be Surgeons—William Thomas, Henry Wortabet, Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Richard James, Sarkies Sarkies, and David Bain.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. C L. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 25th September, 1879.

Vol H Bless, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879.

The statement advanced by the Russian *Golos*, to the effect that an attempt will be made to finish the Turcoman campaign this autumn, and that "Persia will assist with supplies," is of some considerable importance. The whole tendency of British policy, with regard to Persian affairs during the past fifty years, has been to prevent that country from co-operating with Russia in her Central Asian designs. The Persian war of 1857 was really the outcome of a determination on our part to prevent such co-operation, and it is no secret that recently strong pressure has been exerted by the British Minister at Teheran to deter the Shah from furnishing the supplies to which the *Golos* refers, and which are almost essential to the success of the enterprise Russia is now prosecuting. With the assistance of Persia secured, the difficulty of moving almost any number of men from the Caspian to Herat would in great part disappear. The troops might march in detachments, and the concentration of a large army would, when necessary, be merely a matter of time. Of course if Persia is to assist Russia in the matter of supplies, she may also throw open her territory to the march of the troops themselves. Upon this matter Valentine Baker, who knew the country, tells us that from Koochan to Meshed "lies a broad "well watered valley teeming with supplies, "and from Meshed to Herat the road has often "been traversed by large armies." Taking the present aspect of affairs in Afghanistan into account, with the disturbed state of the country round Herat—affording the Russians a ready excuse for interfering—the announcement made by the *Golos* that Persia has been brought over is distinctly serious, and, if true, it increases the dangers of the position to no small extent. Latest news from Kabul together with Yakub Khan's professions of loyalty are no doubt satisfactory; but his continued inaction and absence of any attempt to punish the mutineers is, to say the least of it, suspicious. It is quite on the cards that on General Roberts's approach the Amir may imitate his father and retire across the Bamian with his whole army—if he has been guilty he is almost certain to do so. That is a contingency the contemplation of which is far from pleasant. A hostile Afghan army at Herat, twenty thousand strong, with a large Russian force in its neighbourhood, and Persia co-operating, might mean serious trouble for Great Britain. We suggested the other day the advisability of reinforcing the British fleet in Persian waters. That seems to us a measure required now more than ever, for something stronger than mere diplomatic representations is evidently called for, in order to impress the Shah's Government with the dangers of incurring the anger of Great Britain. The following, written by Sir Henry Rawlinson in December, 1874, seems to us as specially applicable to the present position of affairs:—

"I will only say one word in conclusion, that "I counsel nothing rash or premature. If "Russia remained encamped on the Caspian, "we should not, of course, leave the valley of "the Indus. So long as she held aloof from "Merv, we should hold aloof from Herat; but "if she deliberately threw down the gauntlet, "she must expect it to be taken up. We could "not, as the guardians of the interests of India, "permit her, on the pretext of curbing the "Turcomans or establishing a trade route "through Asia, to take up a position unopposed "on the Murghab, which would compromise the "safety of Herat. That city is both strategical-"ly and politically an indispensable bulwark of "India, and we cannot and will not allow its "future fate to be at the disposition of a foreign "power."

We owe Mr. J. M. Campbell, the editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, an apology for having so long delayed to notice the last two volumes of his encyclopædia work. The historical materials are ample, the modern statistics full to redundancy, the editing carefully performed, and the whole result satisfactory. The third volume, which describes Kaira and the Panch Mahals, will no doubt prove useful to the district officers, but it contains little which will interest the general reader. The fourth volume, however, treats of Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat—a city of considerable historical renown. Gujarat was for centuries the seat of very flourishing native dynasties under which the Brahminical and Jain religions alternately prevailed, the Jains getting the better in the end. In the eleventh century, Mahmoud, as all the world knows, penetrated into Gujarat and attacked the far-famed temple of Somnath. The story of Mahmoud, striking the idol of Somnath with his mace, and the jewels rolling out, is one of the mock pearls of history. The real object of worship at Somnath was not an image but a simple cylinder of stone—a lignam. It is described as five cubits high, two of which were set in the ground, and it was destroyed by a fire lighted round it to split the hardness of the stone. Mahmoud's invasion was but a passing inroad. The Mahometan conquest of Gujarat was not accomplished till the end of the fourteenth century. These conquests were made by viceroys of the emperors at Delhi; but after the invasion of Timour, the viceroys grew more powerful, and Gujarat became in course of time the seat of an independent Mahometan dynasty. The second Sultan of this dynasty, Ahmed Shah, founded the capital Ahmedabad on the banks of the Sabarmati and the sites of several Hindu towns. He built a citadel or fort of much strength and beauty, and he laid out his city in broad fair streets. Bringing marble and other rich building materials from a long distance, he raised magnificent mosques, palaces, and tombs, and by encouraging merchants, weavers, and skilled craftsmen, he made Ahmedabad a centre of trade and manufacture. During the rest of the fifteenth century, under powerful, rich, and successful rulers, Ahmedadad grew steadily in size and wealth and in the number and beauty of its public buildings. The Sultans of Ahmedabad enriched their capital with the most splendid monuments of architecture, yet at the same time they persecuted the adherents of the ancient religion of the country. The vices of the rulers of the Mahometans are apt to be forgotten in the magnificence of the buildings they left behind them. One favourite form of oppression was the destruction of the heathen temples and the employment of their materials in the construction of their own buildings. Under Sultan Mahmud Begada (1459—1511) Ahmedadad reached the height of its greatness. He planted its streets with trees, adorned the city and suburbs with splendid buildings, and with much care fostered its traders and craftsmen. He was not a sound political economist, for if he heard of an empty house or shop he ordered it to be filled. After the death of Mahmud the fortunes of Ahmedabad began to decline. The power of the Gujarat kings waned, their revenues fell, and the capital, its trade crippled by Portuguese competition, was impoverished and harassed by the constant quarrels of turbulent nobles. In 1572, called in by a party of the Gujarat nobles, the great Akbar, meeting with little opposition, entered Ahmedabad (18th November, 1572) and made Gujarat a province of his empire and appointed a viceroy. With the annexation of the province by Akbar there began a time of far less architectural splendour, but of incomparably better government and general well being. "At the close of "the sixteenth century," Mr. Campbell informs us, "the city was large, well "formed, and remarkably healthy; most "of its houses were built of brick and "mortar with tiled roofs; the streets were broad, "the chief of them with room enough for ten "oxen carriages to drive abreast; and among its "public buildings were 1,000 stone mosques, each "with two large minare's and many wonderful "inscriptions. Rich in the produce of every part "of the globe, its painters, carvers, inlayers, and "workers in silver, gold and iron were famous; "its mint was allowed to coin gold, and "from its imperial workshops came masterpieces "in cotton, silk, and velvet and brocade with "astonishing figures and patterns, knots and "fashions. At the close of 1617 Sir Thomas Roe, "ambassador from the pedant James to the Great "Moghul, came to Ahmedabad to meet the Em-"peror Jehangir. The English were much pleas-"ed with Ahmedabad. It was a goodly city, as "large as London. The walls were high and thick "with many gates. Outside were no suburbs; "inside broad well paved streets were lined with "trees so high and large that it seemed like ente-"ring a wood; the buildings were beautiful, com-"parable to those of most cities in Asia; the "houses were of bricks; many of them ridged and "tiled. The viceroy's house was large and stately, "of excellent stone, well squared and put together. "Its craftsmen were cunning weavers, carvers, "painters, inlayers, and gold and silver embroi-"derers. Its traders, Pagans, Mussulmans, and "Christians, dealt in indigo, cloth and drugs on "so large a scale, that in the busy season "(November—April) almost every ten days a "caravan of about 200 wagons started for Cam-"bay. In 1616 Prince Khurram, afterwards "(1627—1653) the Emperor Shah Jahan, was "made viceroy. During his government (1616—"1622) among other improvements he built a "palace in the Shahi Bag and royal baths in the "Bhadar. The fortunes of Ahmedabad continued "to increase, and in 1695 it was the head-"quarters of manufactures, 'the greatest city "in India, nothing inferior to Venice for rich silks "and gold stuffs curiously wrought with birds and "flowers.' At the death of Aurangzeb (1707) the "vast Moghul Empire began to break to pieces "and a period of disorder commenced at Ahme-"dabad. The Marathas, the savages of India, on "hearing of the Emperor's death sent an expedi-"tion against Ahmedabad. They reached within "five miles of the city and were only brought off "by a heavy ransom. From 1720 to 1730 Ahme-"dabad was disturbed by the rivalries between "the Imperial nobles, and during this time it was "pillaged by the Marathas, and more than once "taken and re-taken. In 1737 the rule of city "was divided between the Moghul viceroy and "the Marathas, and this ruled for fifteen years "was a time of almost unceasing disturbance. "In 1753 the Marathas entered Ahmedabad, and "for nearly three and twenty years the city re-"mained in their hands. In 1780 Ahmedabad was "taken by the English after a gallant assault. A "traveller who visited it a year afterwards gives a "graphic picture of the ruin which had fallen "on the once Imperial city. The broad streets "were without trees or pavement, and much of "the city was bare or in ruins. The public buil-"dings were in decay and dishonour. Everywhere "Mussulman splendour was soiled by Maratha "dirt and untidiness. Under civilized English "rule Ahmedabad has received some of her "ancient prosperity.

To the traveller Ahmedabad will always be a city of interest as containing some of the most perfect and the most characteristic forms which Saracenic architecture assumed in India. So great was the building skill of the natives of Gujarat, whose tastes had been refined by centuries of civilization, that they conquered their conquerors. The Mahomedan architecture of Ahmedabad is in construction and detail the most Hindu of Indo-Saracenic styles. The Hindus of all sorts, as Mr. Fergusson tells, abhor an arch, and it is the arched construction rather than the arched form which they abhor. In Jain architecture domes are common though they are not built upon the true domical principle, but are simple layers of horizontal stones, and are propped or seen to be propped by a series of streets. The absence of the arch naturally tends to a vast multitude of pillars close together. In domestic buildings at Ahmedabad the Moghul palaces are built without arches entirely in the pillared and flat Hindu style. In religious buildings there was more change. It is not only from their superior richness and beauty, but because of the skill with which they blend local Hindu practices with foreign aims and ideas that the Ahmedabad mosques are the most interesting buildings in the city. Gujarat architecture is a mixture of an arched, and that a pointed arched style with an entablature style. It is this singular mixture of two utterly discordant principles which is the characteristic of the style of Ahmedabad and which forms its principal claim to an important place in the general history of architecture. Two other features deserve special notice. The forms of tracery used in Ahmedabad mosques "as ornaments compare with those of any age or any land," and their minarets cannot be surpassed. The Ahmedabad minaret is part of the mosque built into its wall. The tower, with beautifully broken outline, richly ornamented with arched panels of trellis work and belts of varied tracery, stands out buttress-like from the ground to the mosque roof, relieving its flat front wall. Above the roof it rises a round slightly tapering tower relieved by galleries supported by most richly carved brackets and surrounded by delicately cut balustrades, and ending in a conical top of most varied design. The Jumma Musjid at Ahmedabad is one of the most beautiful mosques in the East. Its fifteen domes are supported by 260 pillars, and perforated stone screens of exquisite beauty exclude the glare of the sun. The different buildings of Ahmedabad might detain us long, but space forbids. We close the fourth volume of the *Gazetteer* feeling that it contains a rich mine of information. Only one painful question arises in our mind—Is it a *Gazetteer*? We are also anxious to know what generation will see the last volume of the same series.

We take the following from a letter, dated Ali Kheyl 14th September:—General Roberts with staff arrived here yesterday. To-day the troops—seven regiments of Infantry, two Cavalry and three batteries of Artillery have been brigaded. The 92nd, 67th British Infantry, 5th Goorkhas, form the first Infantry Brigade; the 72nd British Infantry, 23rd, and 29th, Native I think, form the second. F-A. R. H. A.-C, 4 R. A. and No. 2 Mule Battery comprise the Artillery force for the front. G-3 remains in the Peiwar. Two Regiments native Cavalry with two Squadron Lancers (European) forms the Cavalry Brigade. All move to the Shuturgardan by the end of the month.

Although the time is at hand when the burial of the dead in the midst of dense populations should be discontinued, the interment in Westminster Abbey of Sir Rowland Hill will give unalloyed satisfaction to the civilised world. Of all the great men whose bones rest beneath the roof of that ancient and beautiful minster, there is not one who has done more than Sir Rowland to ameliorate the condition of mankind. He was the author of a great practical Thought, which at once effected a silent but powerful change for the better in the social life of the people, and whose results are flourishing and bearing abundant fruit. He had to fight against the most inveterate and insensate of all enemies, Prejudice; to grapple with opposition from numerous quarters. But he triumphed eventually, and so his fellow creatures have become the recipients of inestimable advantages. The Penny Postage marks an important era in the social and commercial history of the world; it has given an unprecedented stimulus to intelligence and added immensely to the amenities and comforts of life. Familiar in the mouths of all British families as household words, the name of Sir Rowland Hill will always be cherished as that of a noble benefactor and friend. The "title" bestowed upon the great Postage Reformer on account of his unparalleled achievement, shows in a striking manner our mode of honouring the men who have done the State most service. Occupying high places in the roll of intellect, they are, on account of their shining abilities, placed last of the titled classes! This is conferring distinction with a vengeance. But Rowland Hill has made for himself a great name, and the work he has done will keep his memory green for all time. The good which men do is not always interred with their bones.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Re. Modelle & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and H. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D. Roux & Co., Madras; T. S. Lyell and Shrieffe & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in towns.—[Advt.]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The political situation this week is one that taxes the ingenuity of a correspondent in no ordinary degree; and I am struck with admiration and envy of the surpassing talent of English journalists when I see with what success they day after day make something out of nothing, and manage to convey the impression that they are discussing with the utmost seriousness great political problems, although in point of fact their forecasts are absolute blanks. The meetings of the Emperors may portend some mischief for next spring; some slight degree of interest may be excited by the revival of squabbling between Austria and Italy; the anarchical condition of Turkey, and the complications resulting from foreign intervention in Egypt, where a fresh cause for uneasiness has now arisen in the claim of America to be represented on the International Commission, may show clearly enough that the Eastern Question is still far from being settled; and clear-sighted persons may detect signs of danger ahead in the discredit into which M. Waddington's Government has fallen in France by its own weakness. But these are mere ripples on the surface of a calm sea. After the storms of the last few years, the repose into which Europe has now sunk seems almost unnatural. In England, the Ministers are one and all enjoying a real holiday, and no sound breaks the stillness, but the shrill cry of Lord George Hamilton speaking at the Sheffield dinner, with all the complacency of an actual Prime Minister, of the strength and durability of the Conservative majority in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

OCCUPATION OF KUSHI.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE AMIR'S AGENTS AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The advanced portion of General Baker's brigade reached Kushi on the 24th by 3-30, and baggage an hour afterwards.

Supplies are being sent in plentifully by the Logar people.

All is quiet and well, and the village of Dobundi is deserted.

The Mustaufi and Wazir Shah Muhammud had an interview with General Roberts on the 22nd, when they assured him of the Amir's friendly feelings, and said that his only wish was to be guided by our advice. They presented two letters from the Amir, in which His Highness expressed his satisfaction and fidelity to our alliance.

It is said that Kabul regiments were again disorderly, but have been quieted by payment.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TROOPS AT VITAKARI.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE BY A NATIVE PRINCE'S CONTINGENT.

DHERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 25.

It is probable that part of the Kandahar column will be pushed on to Herat, which will be garrisoned by British troops until order is restored in Northern Afghanistan.

Colonel Musgrave takes troops from here next week to relieve the Vitakari garrison; six men to return to India.

Colonel Bracken joins the 2nd Sikhs at Quetta. Colonel Prendergast returns invalided from Vitakari. The troops at Vitakari will be moved to Hajakot, 10 miles east, and at the entrance of the Hann Pass.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur has offered his contingent again, but Government are in doubt about employing armies of Indian princes, but if so Major Beckett will get a command.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA RACES.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Vesper	1
Sir Kenneth	2

THE AUCTION STAKES.

Spec	1
Sir William	2
Nightwind	3

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.

Redoubt	1
Oasis	2
Robin Hood	3

THE POONA HANDICAP.

At Last	1
Newcastle	2
Chorister	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The London Press warmly approve of the understanding arrived at between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, which they say will be a guarantee for the maintenance of peace and a security against Russian aggression.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 24.

The *Golos* announces that the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans will be hurried on in order to finish the campaign this autumn. It also adds that Persia has promised to assist with supplies.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 24.

The Chinese Envoy has arrived at Livadia for the purpose of signing the Russo-Chinese Treaty. He will subsequently return to China, leaving a permanent Chinese Embassy, however, at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51⅜
Oriental Bank shares	£19
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£20

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China pays a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrived—Duncow.

Departure—Lorne.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 25, 6-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Chakay from China and Assam from Australia arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered	59 45	68 12	70 88
24 Wednesday	0 0	.....	.....
25 Thursday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	59 45	68 12	71 88
Fall up to 25th Sept. 1878	103 19	110 93	109 42
Do. to 25th Sept. 1877	60 77	50 12	59 94

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 25.

CANNANORE, 4-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 81; barometer 29·900.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 24 and 25) 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-43 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W; thermometer 94; barometer 29·81.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 81.

THE trial of Nursey Kessowjee was continued yesterday, when Mr. Gill addressed the Court for the defence. He contended that charges of breach of trust as an individual, as a servant, and as an agent could not stand because the secretary, treasurer, and agent was ordered to pay over all moneys belonging to the company to the bankers appointed by the directors, and it was admitted that the prisoner had transferred all such moneys to the account of his firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the recognised bankers of the company. Against the charge of criminal breach of trust as a banker, the learned counsel urged that the firm had dealt with the moneys merely that any banker was entitled to deal with moneys paid into his charge in the ordinary way of business. As for the allegation of cheating, that, Mr. Gill argued, had no foundation, because the firm was not insolvent, but unfortunately happened to have a very large amount of money locked up in opium and cotton when an unlooked for crisis occurred, which the partners had fair hope of tiding over successfully although they ultimately failed. The charge of misappropriation was stated not to have been proved, because the books showed the way in which all sums received had been disbursed, and the learned gentlemen argued that it was a mere matter of account. The result of the trial was that the jury found the prisoner guilty on the charges of cheating, and the Judge, sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

WITH reference to Sections 5 and 8 of Act VI. of 1879, it is officially notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E., Chairman, and the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S. Collector of Bombay; J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Muncipal Commissioner, Bombay; A. C. Trevor, Esq., C. S., Collector of Customs, Bombay; Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew (late Indian Navy), Acting Superintendent of Marine; Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Esq.; Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq.,; Varjeevundass Madowdass, Esq.; and to notify that the term of office of the first nominee and elective trustees under the said Act shall commence on the 1st November 1879.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India it is directed, with reference to G. O. No. 715, dated 26th October 1870, that when a soldier proceeds from this Presidency to a Colony on discharge, a Bank Bill for the amount of his Savings Bank balance, converted into sterling at 2s. 4d. the rupee, will be bought by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Battery, in communication, when necessary, with the Commandant, Colaba Depot, the loss incurred by exchange being charged to the State in the regimental accounts in the usual manner, supported by the Bank's memorandum for the amount paid. For greater security, the Bank's Bill should not be given to the soldier, but be forwarded by the officer Commanding at the port of embarkation to the Colonial authority concerned for delivery to the man on his arrival in the Colony.

UNDER the provisions of Section 34 of Bombay Act VI. of 1863, the Honourable the Governor in Council notifies his intention to extend the provisions of the said Act to the hill station of Mahabaleshvar in the Satara district from the 1st of November 1879. The Act is to take effect within Municipal limits. The duties assigned by the Act to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay are to be performed at Mahabaleshvar by the Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar. The Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to empower all magistrates having jurisdiction at Mahabaleshvar to exercise the powers conferred by the Act on the magistrates of police in Bombay. The scale of fees laid down in Section 7 of the Act is to be in force in Mahabaleshvar, and balance of the fees, after all necessary contingent expenses shall have been defrayed, are to be paid from time to time by the Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar to the municipal commissioners.

MR. J. B. PEILE, C. S. I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, Educational, and Separate Departments, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months commencing on the completion of his duty on the Famine Commission in England.

AN official notification announces that Mr. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., on his return from leave, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Poona and District Registrar, Poona.

IT is officially notified that in regard to the rules for the examination of junior civil servants, at and after the ensuing Departmental Examination to be held on the 20th of October the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V. of 1879) shall form one of the subjects of the Departmental Examination according to the lower and higher standards.

IT is said that the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, will take over the management of the Savings' Bank and the Provident Fund of the East Indian Railway Company from 1st January next.

IT is officially announced that the special appointment of Superintendent, Kurrachee Harbour Works, will be abolished from the 30th inst.

REFERRING to the telegram from Poona of our own correspondent, the *Statesman* says:—"We hear with considerable satisfaction that the whole of the arrangements for keeping up the supplies to our forces in the direction of Kandahar, have been committed to the care and responsibility of the Bombay Government. Whatever faults Sir Richard Temple may have—and we have never spared them—we have no doubt that India does not contain a man better fitted to take charge of a service like this in a great emergency. His eyes are everywhere—we might almost say, his bodily presence is everywhere; what he does not himself know, he has an excellent faculty of sucking by a swift process from the brains of those who do know; and when he sees what has to be done, no man can be better depended on for seeing that it *is* done, and done promptly and thoroughly. We should not like to undertake on behalf of Sir Richard Temple that he will do everything in the *cheapest* possible way, but if any man can bring about the desired results, we believe he is the man, and at a time like this, economy, however important, is not the all-important thing. The *Bombay Gazette* says that the existing transport service form Sukkur to Quetta, is mostly transferred to the Kurrum Valley, so that Bombay must make arrangements *de novo*—that, in fact, 'Bombay is practically supplying transport for all three armies in the field.' Sir Richard Temple has been specially requested to personally supervise the construction of the new railway to the Bolan, and this duty and the transport arrangements will keep him away from Bombay all the cold weather. This is Sir Richard's opportunity, and we are sure he will use it well."

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a Goa paper says that two sad events would commemorate the Anglo-Portuguese treaty whose ratification was announced simultaneously with the British defeat in Zululand, and that of a new Commissary to put it into execution along with the massacre of the Embassy at Kabul.

THE Calcutta High Court has just closed for the long vacation, and many of the Judges (the last relics of officialdom left in Calcutta just now) are preparing for what has become almost their annual trip to England. It remains to be seen whether they can get across to Bombay on account of the railway line being flooded in some parts, and there was a rumour afloat that only the mails could be taken. Last year some of the Judges ran their return so close as to arrive in Calcutta only half an hour before they were due on the bench!

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned to each of the two unmarried sisters of the late Mr. T. T. Cooper, Political Agent, Bhamo (who was killed in the execution of his duty), a pension of £50 a year, counting from the day following that of Mr. Cooper's death.

AS far as we can at present ascertain, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will spend all November at Lucknow, and the months of December and January in a tour through the Jhansi division, where there are many knotty land questions of long standing calling for early settlement. The remainder of the cold season, we presume, His Honor will devote to this station.

THE establishments of the offices of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in the several local provinces and administrations, will be, it is said, more or less re-organized on a new scale, after the contemplated reductions on the Public Works Department are carried out by voluntary retirement. The Government of India has sanctioned some additional clerks for the office of the Calcutta Consulting Engineer, and it has been ordered that the clerks and assistants whose services have been or are likely to be, dispensed with on account of reductions in the Public Works Department, are first to be taken in.

MANY soldiers of the British regiments stationed in India, who have retired from the service, have taken to settling down in Australia. Most of these men are married to Eurasian women, and have large families. The *Indian Mirror* is our authority for these statements.

A NOTICE in a Madras paper informs us that the Madras race meeting advertised to be held in January next will not come off.

THE Court of Enquiry which sat lately at Rangoon to enquire into certain alleged charges of bribery of commissariat officers by the insolvent firm of Cohen Brothers, has decided that there is no proof of bribes having been taken by any one connected with the commissariat.

SURGEON C. T. PETERS, A. M. B., 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers Regiment, Native Infantry, has written a report on the treatment of leprosy adopted by him in Belgaum during the years 1876-78. The report deals with the causes and treatment of the disease, and treatment by Gurjun oil is prominently noticed. This remedy as well as treatment by cashewnut oil, and chalmoga oil, is shown to be productive of good and to give temporary relief, though none of them are capable of stamping out the disease.

THE Madras Railway, says the *Madras Times*, has failed to obtain, for the third time, "the grant of the bonus of one month's pay to the staff of the Madras Railway for increased exertion during the late famine, which was so strongly recommended to Government by Mr. Saunders. A lakh of rupees at first was the amount proposed for distribution; and although this was brought down to Rs. 20,000 by the omission of several names, the Government are not even now disposed to accord their sanction.

DURING the late campaign in Afghanistan the Commissariat Department was often much put out in its arrangements owing to the Bengali clerks absconding, and warrants for the arrest of runaways were being issued broadcast over the country. Macaulay's typical Babu cared not to tread Afghan soil or brave the risks of a campaign. To avoid similar annoyances this time, Government have called for volunteers from the Public Works and other departments for services as clerks and accountants with the Commissariat Department in the field on salaries rising from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem.

IT is not generally known perhaps that there is continuous water communication between St. Petersburg and the Caspian Sea. A telegraph cable 150 miles long, manufactured in London, was recently transhipped at St. Petersburg into barges, towed by a steam tug, which proceeded up the Neva, through the canal connecting that river with the Volga, and down this latter to the Caspian Sea. The Russian Government has now directed Councillor Daniloff to report on the best means of connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian.

COLONEL RAMMELL, Commanding the troops in Rumpa, is ill with fever, and consequently has to be relieved of his command. Colonel Buck, Commanding the 20th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed him.

THE Postmaster of Dacca has applied for leave to employ young lady clerks in the local post office. Even amongst his "kin across the seas" the influence of Lord John Manners, the stately relict of the "Young England Party," is being felt.

GOVERNMENT has decided that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in Eastern Bengal, owing to floods and the high prices of food, it is advisable to exempt every person from the operation of this tax, whose income is under Rs. 250 per annum, and so the taxable income in these districts has been fixed at that limit.

IT is said that some important works in connection with the improvement of the Circular Canal at Dhappah are in contemplation. It has been proposed to construct lock-gates at the mouth of the canal, with a view to prevent salt-water entering it, and to improve the canal water, and also to keep open the canal during the ebb tide. Wells are now being sunk in the vicinity of the place, where the lock-gates are to be constructed.

REPORTS from Odessa communicate the startling fact that the whole of the officers there have been placed under control of the police by a secret order of the Government. This fact having become known, caused the greatest excitement among the officers, so much so as to provoke serious tumults. Several policemen have been publicly insulted and beaten by soldiers, who were, it is asserted, induced by the officers to do so. The public took the part of the soldiers, and the disturbance would have ended in a street conflict had the gendarmes not hastened to the spot and dispersed the crowd. Four officers have been arrested as having been the originators of the disturbance.

THE Admiralty has lately published a statement from which it appears that the total cost per head to Government for the conveyance of troops between England and India during the last season was: officers, £73 12s. 11d.; ladies, £66 18s. 11d.; children, £26 16s. 4d.; female servants, £33 9s. 5d.; 2nd class, £36 16s. 6d.; children, £24 11s.; troops, £11 3s. 10d.; women, £10 15s. 7d.; children, £5 5s. 11d. During the season passages were provided for 987 officers, 254 ladies, 248 children, 17,927 troops, 1,457 women, 2,780 children, giving an average of about 1,160 per voyage.

AN improvement in telegraphy has, it is stated, just been patented in Germany by Professor Klinkerfues, the principal astronomer at the Observatory of Gottingen, and widely known for his meteorological and physical researches. The improvement now referred to consists of a method by help of which it will be possible to despatch as many as eight different messages simultaneously along a single wire. An apparatus has likewise been devised by which all the messages will at the same time be mechanically written down.

IT is announced from Egypt that Gamad El Din, a notorious Afghan intriguer, possessing considerable influence among the fanatical elements, has been exiled and transported to Jeddah. So Kabul intrigue is trying to reach even Egypt.

MR. PARNELL has been making a tour of the provinces, and judging from his proceedings at Limerick, his tour should, from his own point of view, prove a success. Anything more truculent than the spirit of the tumultuous assembly which he addressed in the Limerick market-place it would be difficult to imagine. The chairman, Mr. Lloyd, M.P., was, of course, of a kindred republican violence and large constitutional notion in his opening speech; but we do not find that his moderation was imitated by any of the succeeding speakers. On the contrary, the language of most of them, while studiously keeping clear of any express incitement to violence, seemed almost designed to inflame the temper which leads to violent deeds. Nor does it appear that the murderous cries which formed a running accompaniment of their speeches elicited a word of rebuke from any one of them. When Mr. O'Sullivan asked, "Was not such treatment enough to make men desperate?" and was answered by shouts of "Yes," and "More lead," "Lots of lead," the reply seemed in no way to shock or disturb him; and he proceeded to discuss the wrongs of Irish tenants as though the merits of violence, as a means to redress by shooting landlords were fair matter of opinion. The speaker who sailed nearest the wind was, as might be expected, Mr. Parnell. "It was," he said, "the duty of the tenantry to pay no rent until they got a reduction, and if they continued in that way, if they stood together, and if being refused a reasonable and just reduction, they kept a firm grip of their homesteads, he could tell them that no power on earth could prevail against the hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers of that country." And when his advice to his audience "to maintain a firm attitude towards the men who had always shown themselves regardless of right and justice in their dealings with them" was received with "cheers and voices, 'Give them an ounce of lead,'" Mr. Parnell only comment was that "if they maintained that attitude victory must be theirs." It would certainly be difficult to go nearer to incitement to assassination than this.

THE love of wandering, which is one of the motives which induce young men to take up a tramp's life, is too near akin to that love of adventure which has done so much for England to make it an object of severe condemnation. But, like other tastes which lie on the border-land between vice and virtue, it is only innocent when gratified at the possessor's own expense. A tramp who indulges his tastes at the expense of commonplace stay-at-home ratepayers is a nuisance. The guardians of Merthyr Tydfil have been exceedingly fortunate in their method of dealing with this class. Ten years ago 4,274 tramps were relieved during the twelve months. This year during the same period only 142 have been relieved. The means adopted was inquiry on the part of the police into the antecedents of each tramp applying for relief. The professed tramp gets no relief except in case of illness or accident. The tramp who is only so for the time is relieved if the superintendent is satisfied of the truth of the account he gives of himself and thinks the case a proper one for relief. The consequence is that Merthyr Tydfil has got a bad name among professional tramps, and they arrange their tours as much as possible with a view of keeping out of it. If the districts to which they show greater favour would adopt a similar machinery there is no reason to doubt that a similar result would be obtained. The kind of tramp whom it is most desirable to discourage has a congenital horror of the police.

THE CASE OF POISONING AND THEFT.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Ram Dyal was resumed on Wednesday last at the J.J. Hospital by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, when the evidence of Surgeon Major I. B. Lyon, who is the Chemical Analyser to Government, was taken. He stated—On the 5th instant he received from Mr. Apothecary Cook, a sealed bottle, two sealed packets, and three sealed jars. The sealed bottle was stated to contain matter vomited or removed from the stomach of a man, named Ram Dyal, deceased; this bottle contained 54 liquid ounces of thin liquid. He examined this liquid. On application to liquid of a suitable process of analysis, and succeeded in extracting from the same a small quantity of an organic alkaloid having the same physiological action on the pupil as datura, the active principal of datura. The two packets were labelled respectively, "from the stomach" and "from the intestine;" each of these packets contained capsicum seeds. The three jars contained portions of viscera. He (witness) was unable to extract from the contents of these jars any alkaloid similar to that extracted, as before stated, from the bottle. Assuming that the liquid he examined was liquid vomited or removed from the stomach of the deceased, it could only have presented the characters which it did to analysis in consequence of datura or some similar poison having been taken. The poisons referred to, he stated, are capable of causing death if taken in sufficient quantity. Datura, if taken in small, would be unappreciable to the palate. This closed the evidence that was adduced before the Coroner, when the following verdict was returned by the jury unanimously:—"That the death of Ram Dyal was caused by a narcotic irritant poison administered to him by some person or persons to the jurors unknown, and that the act of the said person or persons to the jurors unknown was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

TRIAL OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

THE trial of Nursey Kessowjee, on charges of criminal breach of trust as a banker, cheating and criminal misappropriation as a servant and agent of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice Green and the same Special Jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defence.

The Advocate General, in continuing his summing-up of the case for the prosecution, mentioned the preliminary points to which he had called the attention of the jury on Wednesday evening. He said he had shown that there was no necessity for any of the loans raised by the prisoner. There were so many lakhs in hand that it could not be said that Nursey required the loans either for the working expenses of the mills or for the purpose of repaying monies on the loan account. Now, as to the intention of the prisoner, acting as he did without consultation with the directors, the learned counsel said that Nursey, when raising the loans, had the intention of applying the money to the purposes of his own firm. In fact it would appear conclusively that the loans were raised for the firm, not for the mills.

The Judge remarked it was not shewn that the whole of the monies were applied to the purposes of the firm.

The Advocate General said it was true, as laid in the charge, that Rs. 40,000 were applied to the use of the firm. Then the jury had to look to the position of the firm. Cumulsey Premjee was frequently pressed to raise the loan; and so pressing was the firm's need that Rs. 12,000 were paid for the discount in one case and Rs. 25,000 in the other, so that the whole of the discount on the loans amounted to Rs. 27,000. Dr. Sidney Smith had not the one given to the Bank of Bombay when drawn on behalf of the company, in due form, and having the company's seal attached to it. Thus, in regard to the bill given to Dr. Smith, so far from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. having employed the moneys of the mill, it was the mill that had employed their money, because every farthing of the two lakhs would have to be paid out of the pockets of Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, and Shamjee Nursey, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, if they would allow him to do so. The prisoner was a director of the Oriental Banking, as much for the benefit of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as for the mills. It was in evidence that the firm always met the engagements of the mill down to the day of their stopping payment themselves. It was the 10th January when they filed their petition in insolvency, and on the 15th or 16th January that the companies went into liquidation; and it was in evidence that they maintained the credit and punctually met the engagements of the mills up to the day when they stopped payment. What was the inference? The inference was that the mills were dependent on the firm. The mills were mortgaged up to the hilt; they were in doubt when they commenced business, and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had very large resources, both in Nursey Kessowjee Naik and in income, and in the very large fortune which his father possessed—that he was backed by his father was quite evident. It was clear that the transaction of the bill with Dr. Sidney Smith was one of the transactions which the mill moneys had been engaged, but a transaction in which the moneys of Kessowjee Naik and Co. had been engaged for the benefit of the mills; and the directors knew that fact as the case. That would explain the excessively loose language of Nursey Kessowjee to the directors, when he said "we want money, and I have arranged a loan from Dr. Sidney Smith." That might just as well mean that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. wanted money as that the mills wanted it. What was bought and sold was not paid over? The moment he got it, one lakh was devoted to the mills' purposes, and the remainder was paid in to the bankers, and was used, some of it, temporarily for the purposes of Nursey Kessowjee's firm. But the evidence of the Parsee book-keeper showed that although on the next day part of the money was so used, yet later on there were sums credited to the company, as like, 15,000 on the 25th Nov., Rs. 19,000 on the 27th Nov., and Rs. 10,000 on the 29th November. Then the prisoner debited himself with Rs. 14,400 which he paid Dr. Smith for the shares (which shows that it was looked upon as his own transaction), and also with Rs. 59,000, the difference which Dr. Smith claimed between the price at which he bought his securities, and the price at which he sold them to effect the loan. Supposing these were the moneys of the company, which the learned counsel said they were not, still the prisoner discharged himself of Rs. 74,400 before the 20th November, the day of the loan, and the 8th December; and if his contention was correct, the prisoner had lent a lakh to the mill instead of the mill lending it to him. On the question of misappropriation, it was urged that it would be a very unfair way of looking at the account to say that if a firm received a lakh of rupees to-day from one customer and used the whole of it to pay other customers on the same day, therefore they would be guilty of misappropriation, because the same money coming in to-morrow would pay the original depositor back when he required his money. There was no misappropriation if the whole account appeared. Where a man accounted properly for and received sums and paid away, there was no embezzlement or misappropriation; it was merely a matter of commercial account.

The Judge said if the true account of the disposal of money received from another source amounted to embezzlement, of course the fact of the account being given did not free the offender.

Mr. Gill continued—The jury must not convict upon assumption; they must not convict upon the view of the case which commended itself to the intelligence of his friend, the Advocate General. His learned friend was in a very painful position in this case, that the case for Government having no doubt been misled by Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, who was proved in the Police Court to be an utterly unreliable witness. He was quite sure his learned friend never would have asked Government to undertake this prosecution if he had known them as much as he knew now; his learned friend was in a very difficult position, and he felt somewhat acutely for him. At the same time, the Advocate General had endeavoured to put the case to the jury in an excessively strained way. He had not proved any trust, but told the jury they must consider a resolution passed appointing the prisoner banker to the company, and he said the resolution could not be used as a shield because it was obtained by fraud, that the prisoner knew his firm was insolvent. He said the firm was not insolvent, and the prisoner did not consider it insolvent. The only thing was that there was a good deal of the firm's money locked up in opium and cotton, and things taking an unfavourable turn, money had to be raised, but with perfectly honest intention, looking forward to better times. And when the worst came to the worst, Mr. Kessowjee Naik was ready to back the firm up by giving up the whole of his large interest in the New Fleming Company, which amounted to something like 18 lakhs. It was not a speculative swindling firm such as firms who started without any capital and did a reckless business. There was not the slightest evidence of the firm's insolvency. The only evidence they had was that it was solvent. The opium and cotton accounts, which were the staple and backbone of the business of the firm were not made up, and such as had been inquired into showed a profit. Three accounts showed a profit of 2 lakhs, others of Rs. 90,000, and others Rs. 59,000, and so on. This taken with the fact that the firm had last year again embarked in very large transactions in opium and cotton, showed they could not have been insolvent, because as they all knew opium and cotton were paid for in rupees, and could not be financed up to the hilt. So there must have been a very large amount of money at their disposal in September, and the credit of the firm stood as high as that of any firm in Bombay, and no doubt the partners hoped to be able to carry on their operation for a year successfully as they did in years before. It had been said the enormous indebtedness to the mills showed the firm was living upon the mills; but his learned friend had forgotten to inform the jury that they held 21 lakhs of shares in the mills. Their indebtedness to the mills (11 lakhs) could have been got rid of at once by the sale of their own shares. The fact was, they supported the mills, not the mills them. They had to take up 21 lakhs of the mills' shares because they could not be sold, and why could they not use the moneys of the mills? The mills were debtors of theirs really; and he believed if the truth were known, the firm was brought down by the mills,—by the difficulty of financing the mills and keeping them going, in addition to the firm's own large transactions, in raising the four lakhs required as a heavy capital. The fact of their holding so large a number of shares at the time of their own suspension showed that they had been obliged to take them up to find money for the mills, and within a very recent period. The learned counsel asked the jury to look at the real bearing of the case, as if they were in the same position, and say if the prisoner was not doing his best honestly and faithfully to keep the mills afloat, knowing at the same time perfectly well that if he did so everything would be stopped and wound up. It was a case in which his best judgment and soundest discretion were exercised for the benefit of the mills themselves. Then besides the fact of his firm holding 21 lakhs worth of the mills' shares, he personally had the deepest interest in the mills, from the fact that they themselves then amounted to 2 lakhs a year. His interest had been valued at 10 or 15 lakhs, but any actuary would tell them it was worth nearer 30 lakhs, because it was not for his life merely, but for 30 years, and he had power to bequeath it in his will to whomsoever he chose. He was more interested in the success of the mills than anyone else; and he had been a greater loser by their failure than anybody else. It had been said that he had been the means of ruining many people in Bombay; but the fact was that he had himself invested a lakh and a-half times more than any other man. In opening the case, the Advocate General had said the prisoner got his firm appointed bankers to the company for the purpose of fraud. This was an idle statement, no proof of which had been offered. The firm occupied the position of bankers to the old Royal Company in 1870-71, afterwards to the Fleming Company, which succeeded the Royal, and they continued as bankers to the Fleming's successor, the New Fleming Company. They were not insolvent the 10th January, the appointed date of the failure. A man was not insolvent until he failed to pay his debts in the usual way of business, and they were perfectly justified in accepting the post. Before concluding, the learned counsel wished to say a few words on the subject of the Bank of Bombay's loan of one lakh of rupees. That loan was no doubt raised upon the credit of the company. It was said that the mill's credit was pledged on the fraudulent misrepresentation that the money was required for the purposes of the mill. The learned counsel said that the directors were directors and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were bankers of four mills, and that the latter had in the course of their business to meet liabilities and payments of all four. The fact was, money to the mill was paid to the general account, and paid out for the wants of all four mills. It was quite clear from the New Fleming Co.'s books that Rs. 57,000 out of the Rs. 97,000 paid in were paid out on that day; and other debts were becoming due, and on the same day there were Rs. 7,000 paid in on the 22nd and Rs. 5,000 on the 24th. Again, on the 13th, Rs. 9,156 were made over to the Nursey Mill, Rs. 20,000 were paid to the Mazgaon Land Co. on the 20th, and Rs. 7,000 on the 21st for the Fleming, making altogether more than the Rs. 97,000 which the bank bill produced. Again, it had been said there were no loans coming due; whereas the fact was that between the date of the first loan and the second loan 2 lakhs of mill debts fell due, and between the date of the second loan and the end of month, another lakh fell due, so there was no misrepresentation on the point, because the amount the prisoner said was required. In conclusion, the learned counsel called upon the jury to acquit the prisoner on all the charges brought against him and to say he left the dock without a stain upon his character.

The learned Judge then summed up. In connection with Dr. Smith's loan, his Lordship said there was the statement signed by the accused which was not to be lost sight of, as well as the letter signed by the accused, in which he promised to take no further loan on that. It was not alleged that Dr. Smith was deceived, but the amount of the indebtedness of the Fleming Company was not really disclosed. It was a circumstance which bore on what the directors said—namely, that they were not aware of the debts of the company, and that they were induced to sign the statement by the representations of the defendant. Dr. Smith was probably misled by the statement, but the charge was not of cheating Dr. Smith, but the directors of the company. It was a curious thing that Nursey should be willing to pay for the Alexandra shares several thousands more than the market price, and should be at personal disadvantage in raising the loan unless he expected himself to derive an advantage from the loan; and it was to be inferred that he was aware, in raising the four lakhs, that a portion of it at all events was to go into the hands of the firm, and that it was not raised for the advantage of the mills. (Reads portions of the evidence of the directors on the point.) No case was made by the accused to the directors that the money from Dr. Smith was wanted to keep the mills going. All that the accused said was that the money was wanted for the payment of loans shortly to become due. It was quite immaterial, his Lordship remarked, in what form the bill was, whether it bound the company or the directors; the whole scope of the transaction showed that the loans were raised for the mills. The charge was by false and fraudulent representations inducing Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and at all hours. They had only to go to the ledger, and ture to the account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to see the full amount in which that firm was indebted to the mill. The directors must have known that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were largely indebted to the mill. When Nursey told them they wanted more money, the most natural thing for them to say would be "you owe us 4 or 6 lakhs, why don't you pay it out of your own pocket?" But he would reply "I can't, the money market is so tight and our resources are so locked up. We had embarked in very heavy opium transactions before the crisis came." The jury would remember that the firm was in for a crore and a half of opium and 30 lakhs of cotton before the 1st October, when the Glasgow Bank closed its doors, and on the 3rd October Nicol and Co., of Bombay, with whom Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were closely connected, failed, and they (Nursey Kessowjee and Co.) were in this difficulty, that they had embarked in very heavy transactions in opium and cotton, and the money market instead of favouring them, as it had done, turned round, and a very heavy cloud appeared on the horizon. To meet the difficulty, it was necessary to raise money. The directors of the mill knew perfectly well the firm's indebtedness to the mill, and must have known that the moneys borrowed were not so much for Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as for the mill itself. Another point, as regarded Dr. Smith's loan, was that the bill on which that loan was made was not the bill of the company, and the company was not liable for it. It was made out on a printed form of the company, but the company's seal was not attached to it, and it was signed only by Kessowjee Naik, and his son, Nursey Kessowjee, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, who was an uncle or cousin, and was drawn, not on the company, but on Shamjee Nursey, of Calcutta. In fact, it was the bill of the Kessowjee family, and they were responsible for it. And it was evident that it was not intended to be a bill of the company, because the directors evidently knew how such a bill required to be drawn, for one given to the Bank of Bombay was drawn on behalf of the company, in due form, and having the company's seal attached to it. Thus, in regard to the bill given to Dr. Smith, so far from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. having employed the moneys of the mill, it was the mill that had employed their money, because every farthing of the two lakhs would have to be paid out of the pockets of Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, and Shamjee Nursey, and Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, if they would allow him to do so. The question was that of transaction was a piece of finance, as much for the benefit of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as for the mills. It was in evidence that the firm always met the engagements of the mill down to the day of their stopping payment themselves. It was the 10th January when they filed their petition in insolvency, and on the 15th or 16th January that the companies went into liquidation; and it was in evidence that they maintained the credit and punctually met the engagements of the mills up to the day when they stopped payment. What was the inference? The inference was that the mills were dependent on the firm. The mills were mortgaged up to the hilt; they were in doubt when they commenced business, and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had very large resources, both in Nursey Kessowjee Naik and in income, and in the very large fortune which his father possessed—that he was backed by his father was quite evident. It was clear that the transaction of the bill with Dr. Sidney Smith was one of the transactions which the mill moneys had been engaged, but a transaction in which the moneys of Kessowjee Naik and Co. had been engaged for the benefit of the mills; and the directors knew that fact as the case. That would explain the excessively loose language of Nursey Kessowjee to the directors, when he said "we want money, and I have arranged a loan from Dr. Sidney Smith." That might just as well mean that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. wanted money as that the mills wanted it. What was bought and sold was not paid over? The moment he got it, one lakh was devoted to the mills' purposes, and the remainder was paid in to the bankers, and was used, some of it, temporarily for the purposes of Nursey Kessowjee's firm. But the evidence of the Parsee book-keeper showed that although on the next day part of the money was so used, yet later on there were sums credited to the company, as like, 15,000 on the 25th Nov., Rs. 19,000 on the 27th Nov., and Rs. 10,000 on the 29th November. Then the prisoner debited himself with Rs. 14,400 which he paid Dr. Smith for the shares (which shows that it was looked upon as his own transaction), and also with Rs. 59,000, the difference which Dr. Smith claimed between the price at which he bought his securities, and the price at which he sold them to effect the loan. Supposing these were the moneys of the company, which the learned counsel said they were not, still the prisoner discharged himself of Rs. 74,400 before the 20th November, the day of the loan, and the 8th December; and if his contention was correct, the prisoner had lent a lakh to the mill instead of the mill lending it to him. On the question of misappropriation, it was urged that it would be a very unfair way of looking at the account to say that if a firm received a lakh of rupees to-day from one customer and used the whole of it to pay other customers on the same day, therefore they would be guilty of misappropriation, because the same money coming in to-morrow would pay the original depositor back when he required his money. There was no misappropriation if the whole account appeared. Where a man accounted properly for and received sums and paid away, there was no embezzlement or misappropriation; it was merely a matter of commercial account.

The Judge said if the true account of the disposal of money received from another source amounted to embezzlement, of course the fact of the account being given did not free the offender.

Mr. Gill continued—The jury must not convict upon assumption; they must not convict upon the view of the case which commended itself to the intelligence of his friend, the Advocate General. His learned friend was in a very painful position in this case, that the case for Government having no doubt been misled by Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, who was proved in the Police Court to be an utterly unreliable witness. He was quite sure his learned friend never would have asked Government to undertake this prosecution if he had known them as much as he knew now; his learned friend was in a very difficult position, and he felt somewhat acutely for him. At the same time, the Adv

Oriental, and as such naturally *suspects*, British virtue might, perhaps, trust the British Matron to mount guard. But how can even the British Matron protect herself from her own rebellious flesh and blood? Spain was corrupted by the gold of her colonies, and though India does not seem likely—just now at any rate—to try this form of corruption, even in silver, upon England, what corruption can money work like that to be wrought by weekly boatloads of fast beauties admitted even by their detractors to have all the power, if they really have the will, to play in our English homes, each the part of a Guinevere, and

> "like a new disease, unknown to men,
> "Creep, no precaution used, among the crowd,
> "Make wicked lightnings of her eyes and sap
> "The fealty of our friends and s ir the pulse
> "With devil's leaps and poison half the young!"

Who can tell but that this "new disease" may be at the bottom of the corruption so loudly complained of in English society by those who claim to be its special representatives? But, surely, with public attention once aroused to it, there can be no lack of patriots and philanthropists to devise a remedy. The case would seem, indeed, desperate enough for even desperate remedies; and, both as every Englishman must be to interfere with the sacred liberties of the subject, yet that *suprema lex, salus reipublicæ*, might, perhaps, sanction the establishment of a sort of moral quarantine at the P. and O. ports. It might, indeed, matter little what additional vice were imported into Venice and Brindisi; but our own chaste Dover and Southampton might be watched, and all ladies, fresh from India, be required, with the utmost possible courtesy and consideration, to pass a certain time in a penitentiary, or—as this is an unpleasant word, and the word "convent" might wound Protestant ears—in, say, a Retreat, where they would be permitted every comfort and luxury (on their paying for them), and even intercourse, under certain restrictions, with their blood relations. The experiment might first be tried on grass-widows, whose lawful owners, their husbands being left behind in India, might the more readily consent to this modern adaptation of the system of safeguards in favour with the chivalrous Crusaders. The length of residence in the Retreat might depend, roughly, upon the length of residence in India, or, better still, an examining committee of British matrons could decide, in each case, when the period of probation, or purification, so to speak, might be safely considered at an end, and the fair recluse permitted to join her family or friends. This mention of family suggests a peculiarly painful reflection. It is England that sends forth from her ark of safety all these doves over the waste to return, not only with olive-branches, but also, alas! taints of earth on their once snow-pure wings. Does the model English mother, in the model English home—say the county parsonage, with its roses and honey-suckles, and chubby-cheeked Sunday-school children, throwing flowers and farewells—really consign the model English girl, just for the sake of getting her a husband, to a sort of moral fiery furnace, from which only Divine protection can bring her out with her purity unsinged by the bad examples which Anglo-Indians themselves tell us she will see around her, even if she does not serve to "point a moral" herself? Surely, even a "three-hundred-a-year-dead-or-alive," as the Indian civilian is profanely called in the marriage-market, may be too dearly purchased at such a price as this.

The champions, if one may so term them, of Anglo-Indian immorality maintain not only that it exists, but that it is in the nature of things Anglo-Indian—at least as now constituted—that it should exist. The two sexes are, in an infinity of ways, brought into such close relations and perilous proximity that in Gibbon's well-known words—used in somewhat similar connexion—"Nature will vindicate her rights." A handful of white people are placed among millions with whom they have neither colour, creed, language, nor customs in common—with whom, in fact, they feel usually the reverse of sympathy, their very safety, perhaps, depending on close union—and they, naturally, hang together and learn to live on terms of such intimacy and familiarity as only the ties of blood relationship permit in England, or any country in which there are no such cementing influences at work. Then, many, if not most, of the stations are so small that the residents must either quarrel—an alternative by no means unsparingly adopted—or see so much of each other that extreme intimacy is well-nigh inevitable. Such stations, too, are often so dull that people are wholly dependent on each other for what amusement and excitement may be somehow had, and any real escape from the all but insupportable *ennui* and dreary routine of life comes to be considered worth no matter what cost or risk. Life is, in fact, a sort of perpetual life on board ship, where, as Macaulay, after trying it, writes, the passengers, when they are not eating, drinking, or sleeping, have little to do but flirt or fight. These dull voyages, by the way—so frequent among Anglo-Indians, with their long *tete-a-tete* talks in dark corners and evening promenading and dancing on deck, and sympathetic star-gazing over moon lit seas—are declared by the initiated to have no little to do with subsequent escapades, especially as a large proportion of wives make the journey without their husbands, after a long separation, or with a long separation in store for them. Separation between husband and wife, so frequent and inevitable in India, is, indeed, of all causes the one to which most mischief is usually traced. Then, again, Anglo-Indian society is in great measure military, and though much nonsense is talked and written about the profligacy of military men, still for so much smoke there is some fire, and very nonsense tends to create the evil, since men are prone to do what their fellows expect them to do—provided it be pleasant—on the principle that what one expects one is half prepared to condone, or, at least, tolerate as in the natural order of things. Besides many of these "chartered libertines," if they are to be so considered, are young men, with far more leisure time, far more love of pleasure and excitement than here they quite know what to do with. Anglo-Indian society is, moreover, essentially an aristocracy, and aristocracies not rigidly care little, comparatively speaking, for what is, after all, perhaps the chief safeguard of public morality—public opinion.

In England even the opinion of the Servants'-Hall—so, at least, says an observer of life and manners no less keen-eyed than Thackeray—may contribute its quota to the force of moral police. But in India pride of race makes the Anglo-Indian lady almost as indifferent to what her servants may think as pride of birth made the Marquise of the *Ancien Régime*, who could not understand how a creature barely fit to bring water for her bath, could be regarded as a "man," whose presence need in the least interfere with her use of it. Nor is the constitution of Anglo-Indian society more aristocratic than official. It may be roughly divided into those who want promotion and those who have it to give, and scandal whispers that the path of promotion is sometimes made marvellously smooth for the not too jealous or vigilant husband of a pretty wife. Here and there one even hears of officials disposed to play Anglo, and finding the wife less like Isabel than the husband like Claudio. But this is probably only an exaggeration of the fact, so often asserted that it has begun to be believed, that some ladies are so carried away by love for their lords and wife only anxiety to further their interests as to forget that even this most laudable end will not justify every means. Passing over the influence of climate as not worth consideration, one comes to that last, but very far from least, *causa belli*—that *accident heureux mais inseparable*—of Indian hill-stations in general and Simla in particular—the too fascinating, and therefore naturally much libelled, grass-widow. To the stranger's dazzled eye she is certainly the most striking social phenomenon in India—perfectly sublime in the audacity with which she tramples down, under stainless and soothless feet, all the heavy prejudices and precepts with which Mrs. Grundy strews her triumphal march. To attempt to do her justice in a few paragraphs would be as impertinent and impossible as so to dispose of Niagara or the Taj. Yet one may, perhaps, briefly note that, like most things truly sublime in nature or art, she is, in her essence, simplicity itself, and growing out of the social conditions of India as naturally as the palmtree out of its soil. Because the Anglo-Indian husband is chained to his desk or office in the plains through the hot weather, is it a reason why his wife, too, should remain for months, broiling and boiling with the thermometer over 100, to lose her health, and worse still, her looks, while a cool climate is within a few days', perhaps hours', reach? She would, of course gladly indulge herself in the feminine luxury of self-sacrifice, but her husband will not hear of this; and then, too, there are the children, whom it were unmotherly to trust to hireling hands. So she tears herself away to some hill-station, and there, though, like the spouseless Adriatic, mourning her lord, nevertheless feels that he cannot wish her to fret away, in widowed loneliness, her health and looks, and, so again yielding to his wishes, permits one of the idle bachelors with whom every hill-station swarms to take upon himself the difficult and delicate duty of consoling her. The arrangement rests firmly on the sound basis of reciprocity, the lady not getting more than she gives. Female society, of the proper kind, is known to have a most refining, soothing influence upon a young man, doing what the other "ingenious arts" may have failed to do for him (and some of the young "rude Indians of untutored mind," accustomed to bully natives, rather want this discipline), teaching him to hand tea and even drink it—since etiquette freely permits the *tête-a-tête* kettle drum, if it shuts only one eye to the *tête a-tête* dinner. Trained to fetch and carry, to be the constant companion of his mistress's rides and walks, to trot alongside her jampan and snarl at unwelcome intruders, he has naturally come to be called a "bow-wow," and the "bow-wow" is as recognized an institution of Indian hill-life—if I may be pardoned a comparison between two things which only outwardly resemble each other—as the *cavaliere servente* is or was of life in Italy. No grass-widow's establishment is considered complete without at least, one bow-wow, nor is anybody surprised or shocked—to find her name always coupled with that of one and the same gentleman—coupled with right and duty it is to look after her, whose special pleasure, Badminton or ball, is also after at promenade or as if he were her husband—for not as much recognized an awkward risk of mistaken identity, indeed, strangers time to notice how often mistaking him, until they have position once established when the two are together. His make way for his betters, and the lady's other admirers if she has any, as they would for a *fiancé*, and, even to a much social *prestige*, it is scarcely safe her the ask her to dinner without providing for spe one sympathetic being who has made al study of her wants and little peculiarities, and upon whose presence so much of her happiness and amiability throughout the evening may, therefore, depend. The non-Indian outsider cannot, perhaps, help regarding the bow-wow institution as peculiar, to say the least, and speculating upon the war to the knife which at home Mrs. Grundy would wage with it, desperately resolved to slay it or perish in the attempt. But here even Mrs. Grundy would have to give in to the exigencies of Indian hill-life, and surely the very openness with which the arrangement is carried on—to say nothing of its absurdly romantic name—might carry conviction of its innocence to all charitable minds. There are to the pure-minded few sights more touching than that of a congenial couple, "young, loving, and beautiful," it may be, ever seeking sweetest sympathy and solace amid life's trials in each other's society, yet ever keeping their love within strictest platonic bounds. But then all minds, even in Indian hill-stations, are not charitable. There are Iagoes who find evil in purity itself; and lance the poor grass-widow figures conspicuously in the long list of causes—small and dull stations, P. and O. passages, separations, inevitable intimacies, military Lovelaces, &c.—alleged all to work together in conjunction so potent that Anglo-Indian society not only is, but—unless its conditions change—ever will, shall, and must be lax as compared with the English standard.

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The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

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